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DATE MAILED: 05/11/2006

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/706,943	11/14/2003	Easton L. Manderson	3023-005	7421
7:	590 05/11/2006	EXAMINER		
ALFRED A. S	STADNICKI	SWIGER III, JAMES L		
ANTONELLI,	TERRY, STOUT & K	RAUS, LLP		
SUITE 1800			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET			3733	
ARLINGTON,	VA 22209		_	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commence	10/706,943	MANDERSON, EASTON L.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	James L. Swiger	3733				
The MAILING DATE of this communic Period for Reply	cation appears on the cover sheet v	vith the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOWHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MADE THE SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this community of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum states and the second of the se	AILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a unication. tutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC will, by statute, cause the application to become a	ACATION. The reply be timely filed properties of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) file	d on 27 February 2006.					
· ·						
3) Since this application is in condition f	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practic	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-13,15. and 17-18 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. 						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (P 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or Paper No(s)/Mail Date S. Patent and Trademark Office	TO-948) Paper N	v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 				

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 2/27/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. With regards to the argument of the end plate in relation to the locking screw the reference of Marino still discloses an endplate located at the proximal end of the intrameduallary nail that has a first screw hole that corresponds with a screw hole located in the intrameduallary nail. And as far as a screw extending from a plate into the intramedullary nail, the plate as shown in Marino still allows extension from a first screw hole, through a second screw hole and into a fragment of fractured bone.

With regards to the shape of the plate, it may still be considered to be a "cap" at the end of the nail, thus closing the opening in regards to the reference of Marino. (See again Fig. 5).

With regards to the argument in regards to a first and second plane, the curved portion creates a first plane, while the rest of the implant would still be capable of forming a second plane with regards to Warburton. Further, in response to applicant's argument that Warburton teaches a curvature in only a single plane, it is noted that the law of anticipation does not require that the reference "teach" what the subject patent teaches, but rather it is only necessary that the claims under attack "read on" something in the reference. Kalman v. Kimberly Clark Corp., 218 USPQ 781 (CCPA 1983).

Furthermore, the manner in which a device is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from prior art apparatus satisfying the claimed structural limitations. Ex parte Masham, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (1987).

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Applicant's arguments, see amendment, filed 2/27/2006, with respect to the rejection of Marino '654 in view of Warburton '775 of claims 14 and 16 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 14 adn 16 have been withdrawn.

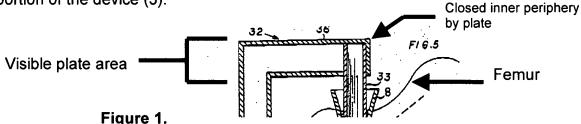
Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 14 and 16 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

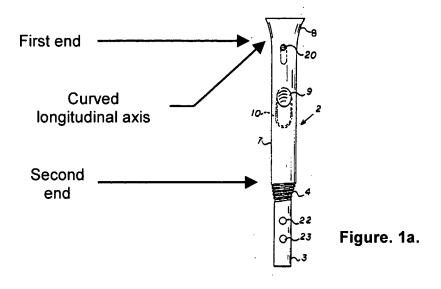
(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-12, 15, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Marino (U.S. Patent No. 4,733,654). Marino discloses a device having an intramedullary nail (see Fig. 1a below), having a first end and second end, a curved longitudinal axis, an end plate disposed at the first end (see Fig. 1 below), and a distal portion of the device (3).



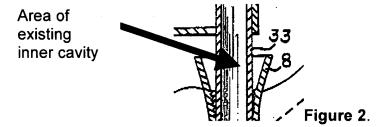
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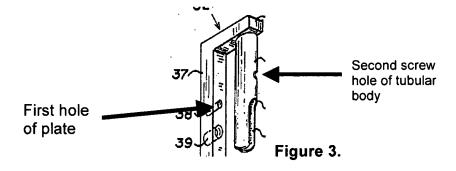


The above device also has a smaller diameter at the second end, and smaller diameter at the distal shaft area (3).

Marino also discloses an aperture formed by an inner periphery (See Fig. 2 below)



closed by the end plate (see Fig. 1 above). Marino further discloses a device having a first screw hole and a corresponding second screw hole in the cylindrically shaped tubular body. (See Fig. 3 below.)



Marino also discloses that the intended bone is for use on a femur (Col. 2, line 33), and has a hollow core with threads (4), and is capable of insertion without a jig. The end plate can also be viewed by the surgeon in the device of Marino (see Fig. 1 above).

The above invention also includes a locking screw with threads that can be secured into the bone cavity (26 and 27, and Col. 3, lines 3-5.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marino in view of Comte et al (U.S. Patent No. 4,875,475). Marino describes the claimed device except for a proximal portion of the nail that can be separated from the tubular shaft portion. Comte et al. shows a teaching of an upper portion that is capable of functioning as a nail, that can be separated from the proximal portion. (See top of Fig. 1.) It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Comte et al. into the device of Marino to allow greater flexibility in the adjusting of the intramedullary implant (Col. 5, lines 1-32).

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marino in view of Warburton (U.S. Patent No. 6,527,775). Marino discloses the claimed device except for a curved proximal portion in one plane that intersects with the second plane formed by the rest of the implant. Warburton teaches a rod (26) that has a curved upper

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portion that would create a second plane in addition to the other axis of the device (a). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the curved axis of Warburton with the device of Marino to enable a better fit within the medullary canal (Col. 5, lines 55-65).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James L. Swiger whose telephone number is 571-272-5557. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eduardo Robert can be reached on 571-272-4719. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

EDUARDO DE ROBERT SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINE